

THE BOY LIED.

A Tremendous Sensation Sprung in the Bowers Trial.

THE ACCUSED MAN'S BROTHER

The Mainstay of the State's Case, Breaks Down.

SAYS THAT HE PREVARICATED

At Every Step in His Testimony Earlier in the Day.

WAS A MOST DRAMATIC SCENE

In the Criminal Court Room when Mr. Dryden's Cross Examination of the Youthful Witness Resulted in this Unexpected Denouncement—The Spectators Cheered when the Boy Said Willy Bowers Did Not Kill Henry Kiel—The State was Thrown into Confusion by the Testimony of Young Bowers, but the Trial will be Continued, as there is Other Testimony, Said to be Damaging to Bowers—Defense Confident of Proving an Alibi.

Late yesterday afternoon there was a most unexpected denouncement in the course of the trial of Willy Bowers, the Fulton young man accused of the murder of Henry Kiel, the Stackyard Hollow milkman, which is now in progress in the criminal court, Judge Hugus on the bench.

The mainstay of the case of the state was a fourteen-year-old boy, George Bowers, the younger brother of the accused man. In the course of the state's efforts to fix the identity of the murderer of Kiel, the authorities interrogated young Bowers, with the result that he made a confession of what he said was his knowledge of the crime. His story in effect was that he and his brother had gone hunting on the morning of Monday, November 2, 1896, and that Willy had shot and killed Kiel from ambush while the latter was en route home after peddling milk on Wheeling.

He gave his testimony in detail yesterday afternoon, being examined by Mr. Sommerville for the state. His answers were ready enough and the thought that he was telling a series of lies did not enter the average spectator's head. But soon after Mr. Dryden, for the defense, took the witness in hand it was seen that he was on the verge of breaking down, and as detailed elsewhere he did break down and made a confession that he had lied throughout his evidence for the state, and that in reality he did not go hunting with Willy Bowers at the time mentioned.

Of course this created a sensation in the court room, which was expressed in cheers when the boy finally said Willy Bowers did not kill Henry Kiel. Naturally the state is in bad shape. However, the trial will be continued. The state has some twelve or fifteen witnesses to be heard and the defense has eighteen. It is said the state has corroborative evidence that will prove George Bowers and Willy Bowers actually were in the neighborhood of Kiel's house on the day of the crime. George Bowers now says they were not out hunting on that day. It is said the defendant's strongest testimony will set up an alibi in favor of Bowers. It is said he was in Wheeling, buying dry goods, at the time the murder was committed.

Of course interest in the case will now be redoubled. The crowds were so large yesterday that the court room was unable to accommodate half of those who desired to be present during the trial. Court convenes this morning at 9 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION.

Several Witnesses were Examined for the State's Side.

The criminal court resumed consideration of the Bowers murder case yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The first witness was Mrs. John Treiber. She was at the Kiel home on the day of the murder and saw him leave for town.

Miss Lillie Kiel, a daughter of the deceased, testified. Mr. Kiel, she said, left for town at 7 a. m. Between 12 and 1 o'clock she heard a shot, and thought it was from the shot gun of a hunter near-by. A motion to exclude the testimony was overruled.

Mrs. Amelia Schoenhals testified next. She was employed at the Kiel home. She went into town and returned on the noon motor. On her way to the house she found Kiel's body in the road near the house. She told two men, which later testimony developed to be Messrs. Smith and Yost.

John E. Smith was the next witness. He testified to having been informed by Miss Schoenhals of the body of a man being in the road near the house. When he came to the body the arms were outstretched, the clothes were open and money was scattered about. The witness recognized the clothing that was shown by the state. Shortly before the death of Kiel the witness had seen a stranger pass up the road. This man was described as low and heavy set, with a dark mustache and a dark brown overcoat. The witness was still on the stand at the noon adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A Number of Witnesses Examined—Mrs. Megrahl and Campbell.

When the court room was opened at 1:50 o'clock for the afternoon session, there was "no grande rush" for desirable seats and in a jiffy the court room was packed with spectators and very soon standing room was at a premium. The jury tried in at 1:55 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock the court resumed consideration of the case.

The sheriff called upon witnesses in the case to come forward and be sworn. None responded.

The cross-examination of John E. Smith by Mr. Dryden, was resumed. He testified to meeting Mr. Hess on the road, and meeting Mr. Tallman with Kiel's body. The body was taken from the spot where he fell by Hess, Tallman, Lawrence, himself and others. The body was put on a sled and hauled away. Hess notified the sheriff. The body was taken to Kiel's wagon shed. The inquest was held a short time afterwards by the coroner, in the wagon shed, after which the body was taken into the house. The body was not stripped; the shirt was opened and the wound disclosed. The wound was on the breast, witness did not see the back. He could not say that the breast wound was made by a large caliber revolver. The question repeated and the state objected. Objection overruled; witness could not say the wound was caused by a revolver shot.

Witness was asked if Charles Hess, with whom he was living, was suspected of the murder of Kiel. The question was repeated in different form, and Mr. Dryden asked if Charles Hess had not said, again the objection was overruled.

Mr. Dryden said the defense wanted to prove that Charles Hess, who testified, was accused of killing Kiel, and that Hess committed suicide at his home on Stackyard hollow, near the scene of the tragedy. Objection sustained.

Mr. Dryden said he also wanted to

prove that in a Water street saloon, the day before Hess committed suicide, he was asked why he killed Kiel. Mr. Sommerville again objected and hoped this by-play, if continued, would not be in the presence of the jury. The matter being foreign to this inquiry, Mr. Sommerville's objection was sustained.

Mr. Dryden asked how long Yost remained in Monroe county (Ohio) before returning to Mr. Hess' house, after the inquest. Witness could not say whether he returned during the winter or spring. He judged he was away several months. Witness was asked if there were not two trees slightly "sculptured" near the scene of the murder, but said there were several.

Mr. Sommerville asked about "the stranger" who passed up the road about 11 o'clock. He did not carry a gun. To Mr. Dryden, witness said he did not observe the man closely, but he could not carry a gun, "unless it was a very small one."

Mr. Dryden moved to exclude all of Smith's evidence, on the ground that it has not been shown that the corpus delicti has not been established. The motion was overruled.

David Yost.

David Yost was the next witness. To Mr. Sommerville he said he was at Charles Hess' place on the morning of the murder. He was staying there for a few days. He had been in town that morning, coming in with John Smith. He was in town until about 10 o'clock, he arrived at Hess' place. He returned with Tubaugh. Smith had gone home. He saw Kiel go past Hess' place between 11 and 12 o'clock in a one horse milk wagon, with a cow attached. Kiel was going toward his home. He next saw his dead body, about fifteen, twenty or twenty-five minutes later. The body was lying in his road, near his wagon. He was in company with John Smith. He had gone to the body because a lady had come down and said a man was lying on the ground. This lady he did not know, but she had testified in the case. He ate dinner at Hess' place and then went to school. The body was on its back, feet toward the house. He did not attend the coroner's trial. His home was in Monroe county, where he remained all winter. Then he came back to Ohio county. The horse and wagon had been hitched to the gate. Didn't see the cow after.

To Mr. Schuck, witness said it was after 12 o'clock when he heard Kiel had been killed. He and John Smith were at the scene of the murder a "minute or so" and then went to Kiel's place. He left Smith "this side" of Mr. Kiel's place on the private road. Smith started over the hill toward Tallman's. He came down toward Hess' place, crossing the hill. Witness noticed no footprints near the body. After school he returned to Hess' place. He knew a stake had been placed in the road where Kiel was killed. Kiel's feet were down toward the hillside when he saw the body. He knew two locust trees were marked. Kiel's head was pointing toward the left. He heard of Kiel's death after 12 o'clock, two hours after his (Yost's) return from town. He and Smith were the first to view the body, excepting the woman, Mrs. Schoenhals.

Mrs. William Purcell.

The next witness was Mrs. William Purcell. To Mr. Meyer she said she lives on Stackyard hollow. She knew Kiel and saw him on the day of his death, about 11:45 a. m. when he passed with his horse. He was sitting in the wagon, with a black cow following, which had no horns. When she heard of his death from Mrs. Paxton, she went and viewed the body lying in the middle of the road, his head down hill. Kiel, she thought, wore a dark shirt. She noticed some money near the body, one piece a quarter. The clothes were half open. After this she returned home. She was accompanied by Mrs. Hess and Mrs. Paxton. The body was lying on Kiel's road about ten yards from its junction with the Stackyard hollow road. She saw the cow in Henry Hess' field a short time afterwards.

To Mr. Dryden, the witness spoke of having seen Kiel pass. When he passed she looked at her clock, which showed the hour to be 11:45 a. m. Kiel always passed her home, usually returning from town about 11:20 o'clock a. m. She first heard of the accident about 1 o'clock, from Mrs. Paxton. When they arrived, Tallman, Bill and another man were at the side of the body. She had passed Hess and Smith going for a sled to remove the body. The head of Kiel's body was lying head downward toward the lower side.

Mr. Dryden moved to exclude the testimony of Mr. Yost and Mrs. Purcell on the same ground as the motion in the case of Mr. Smith. The motion was overruled. Defense's exception was recorded.

Mrs. Amelia Hess.

Mrs. Amelia Hess said she lived in Stackyard hollow. She was wife of Henry Hess, deceased. She saw Kiel on November 2, '96, near her house, between 11 and 12 o'clock, returning in his milk wagon from town, with a dark cow tied to the wagon. This was nearly 12 o'clock. She said "How do do" to him. Next she saw his corpse, having heard of his death from Mrs. Schoenhals. When she saw the body, Mr. Tallman and Mr. Shaffer were there. She was accompanied by Mrs. Paxton and Mrs. Purcell. The body was in the middle of the road, with the head downward. She noticed nothing peculiar about the condition of his clothes. He wore a knit jacket. She saw no money near the body. The cow was tied on the right side as he went up the hill. She noticed this particularly because the cow seemed to be struggling.

To Mr. Dryden, Mrs. Hess said Yost was stopping at her house. Smith and Yost went away. Yost left Kilton and Smith about 10 o'clock, alone. She saw Yost at dinner time, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Kiel had passed her house between 11 and 12 o'clock, nearer 12 than 11. Smith and Yost were around the stable then. She learned of Kiel's death about 1 o'clock. She did not know whether the body had been moved or disturbed before she saw it. The head was inclined toward the left. She had not seen the wound. She saw a stranger go up the road past her house between 10 and 11 o'clock. This was about half an hour after the accident. The stranger wore a dark overcoat, a heavy mustache and a black beard; he was a low, heavy-set man. Yost left for Monroe county the next day or Wednesday, remaining several months. She had no communication with him by letter or otherwise. He was not at the inquest.

To Mr. Meyer, the witness said the stranger who passed her house had no gun.

To Mr. Dryden, witness said they had

eaten dinner before Kiel passed up the road past her house.

William Tubaugh.

William Tubaugh was interrogated by Mr. Meyer, for the state. He made his home at Kiel's. Kiel left home November 2, 1896 between 6 and 7 o'clock. Witness was up at the time, and he went up to the barn after Kiel left. He went to town for feed about 7 o'clock, going alone. His destination was Reymann's brewery. On the return home he left the brewery about 8 o'clock, having met Mr. Yost, who accompanied him. He arrived at Hess' place at 10:40 a. m. He Yost left him. Arriving home, he hitched his horse. It was between 12 and 1 o'clock when he heard of Kiel's death from Yost and Smith. Then he told the women at the house of the crime. He stayed at the house nearly two hours. The horse and wagon were brought home about 1 o'clock by Mr. Lawrence. He noticed nothing but a torn leather strap about five feet long. It was tied to the wagon spring or axle. Witness untied the strap. He remained at the Kiel home about three months after the murder. He took charge of the cow; he removed the halter. He didn't complete the strap and halter. There was a strap or "fragment" attached to the halter.

The defense objected to leading questions by Mr. Meyer. Mr. Schuck suggested that Mr. Meyer be placed on the stand.

Witness said the strap was torn. He was not present when Kiel's body was brought home.

To Mr. Schuck, witness said the cow was brought to the stable "along in the evening," several hours after Kiel was killed. The halter and strap might have been torn by some other means than had been informed. He had not compared the halter and strap. Most of the halter had seen, have straps put on after bought. The strap looked as though it had been torn from the halter.

Mr. Dryden made his usual motion to exclude; overruled by the court.

Dr. W. P. Megrahl.

Dr. W. P. Megrahl had been a physician and surgeon for ten years. He examined Kiel's body on November 2, 1896, in the evening. It was at Kiel's house. He was accompanied by Sheriff Franzheim, Dr. J. A. Campbell and others. Kiel was a large man, weight 180, age sixty, 5 feet 6 inches in height. The body was carried onto the porch, where the autopsy was carried out. A small cut on back of head was found, about an inch long, not deep. It was a fresh wound, supposed to have been caused by falling on a stone. There were four inches on the back, five and four inches below the neck; a circular wound, apparently upward, three-eighths of an inch in diameter; it was a little blackened. In the wound was a fibre of clothing. It was a quarter of an inch from the heart at the front; the wound was about seven-eighths of an inch in diameter.

It was a gunshot wound. Could not say what kind of projectile it was. There were no powder marks. The outer garment had been taken home; there were no signs of powder. The projectile passed through from rear to front. One reason was the character of the wound, circular in rear and ragged in front; another reason, the indentation of flesh at the back, and projection in front where the bullet passed out.

The doctor identified the blouse, having put a wax seal upon it after examination. He believed the vest shown him to be the one worn by Kiel, also the shirt. The holes in the clothes corresponded with the wound inflicted on Kiel. There was but one hole in the blouse, it evidently having been open when Kiel was shot. These holes correspond with the passage of the bullet in and out.

The witness had probed the wound and found a piece of bone, a few fibres possibly from the blouse, also a few fibres of the cheek goods like the shirt worn by Kiel. The doctor produced the fibres which he had extracted from the wound.

The bullet passed through the spinal column, cutting off the spinal cord, the bullet, windpipe, the large artery leading from the heart and passing out between the lungs. The organs were examined and found normal. In his judgment Kiel had met death from a gunshot wound.

With Prosecuting Attorney Meyer as a subject (representing Kiel) Dr. Megrahl showed the location of the wounds on Kiel.

To Mr. Schuck, the witness said death ensued from an internal hemorrhage and the severing of the spinal cord. Consciousness would cease with the severing of the spinal cord. The voluntary muscles relaxed and became rigid six hours after death. He could not say that Kiel fell with arms outstretched. He did not believe Kiel had time to place his hand over the wound. He had no time to know or appreciate what hurt him.

The man was struck by the bullet from the back. The bullet followed almost a direct course through the body, from left to right, slightly.

"Could you judge how Kiel was standing, straight or at an angle?"

"The gun must have been almost directly behind him."

"Could he have been shot from an elevation of fifteen feet?"

"Possibly; the bullet could have been deflected. We do not know that the bullet was not deflected."

To Mr. Sommerville, Dr. Megrahl said he could not say whether Kiel was leaning, stooping or standing straight when shot.

Dr. J. A. Campbell.

Dr. J. A. Campbell, who accompanied Dr. Megrahl, was next examined. He described the wound in much the same language used by Dr. Megrahl. There was a slight wound on the back of the head in addition to the bullet wound through the body. Death would ensue immediately from the gunshot wound. He observed the clothing worn by Kiel, and read from notes. He had on a knit jacket, vest, shirt and undershirt. The doctor examined the garments on the table and said they looked very much like those worn by the murdered man. The organs of Kiel, with the exception of those penetrated by the gun shot, were healthy.

To Mr. Dryden, the doctor said he examined the body about 3 or 4 p. m., before the arrival of the coroner and Dr. Megrahl. At that time the body was lying on a sled in a shed. Squid Schmitz and a man named Brooks were present. In putting his fingers in the wound he pushed through the clothing. He said the bullet entered from the rear, and gave the reason advanced by Dr. Megrahl. He did not note fragments of the garments in the wound when he made his first examination in the afternoon. The fragments found by Dr. Megrahl might have been pushed into the wounds by the witness. The course of the bullet was inward and a little upward from left to right slightly.

Speaking of the course of the bullet, witness said it would be right and left, or above and below. Witness had seen no evidence of deflection in this case. The resistance would be about equal in either direction. The course of the bullet was steadily upward toward the right. Death of Kiel resulted from severing the spinal cord. He believed death would result instantaneously from such an injury. There had been exceptions, though the witness did not remember the Miller case in Wheeling, to which the witness' remembrance was invited.

The witness believed Kiel's death was instantaneous. It was barely possible the arms would be thrown out involuntarily. It would not be possible for the victim to disarrange his clothing in falling. When the spinal cord is cut, the body would fall in the position of the arms of death, unless the fall should cause a disarrangement.

To Mr. Sommerville, witness said he did not know how long Kiel had been dead when he made the examination in the afternoon.

At the conclusion of Dr. Campbell's testimony.

Continued on Sixth Page

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Strangers in the City and Wheeling Folks Abroad.

J. W. Rainer, of Parkersburg, is at the Windsor.

Arthur Donaldson, of Pomeroy, is at the Howell.

J. M. Garard, of Sistersville, is a Stamm guest.

Frank Boycott, of South Eoff street, left yesterday morning on a visit to Pittsburgh.

A. D. Mead, of Charleston, and J. B. Finley, of Parkersburg, were arrivals at the McLure last night.

Miss Cora Schultz, daughter of A. J. Schultz, of the South Side, was taken yesterday to the City hospital, to be treated for nerve trouble.

Harry C. Stewart, John Kohlen and New Dowler, South Side business men, who love to pursue the frolicsome rabbit, spent a successful day's hunt in Wetzel county yesterday.

A Judge Ends His "Unpleasantness."

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 7.—Judge Horace C. Bucks, associate justice of the supreme court of Montana, shot himself through the right eye about midnight at his home in Lenox, a suburb of Helena. He had spent the evening with a party of friends at a neighbor's house, seeming very cheerful. After chatting for a while with his family he went to his room and soon afterwards the shot that ended his life was heard. His wife ran up stairs and found him lying on the floor dead. The judge had been breaking down in health for some time and it is expected he was seized with a sudden impulse to end his unpleasantness. He was 44 years of age, a native of Vicksburg, Miss., and a graduate of Yale. He came to Montana in 1878.

Governor Griggs' Successor.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—It was settled at an informal conference of the majority of Republican state senators at the state house to-day that Senator Foster M. Voorhees should be elected president of the senate when the legislature convenes. This will make Senator Voorhees acting governor when Governor Griggs resigns to take the position of attorney general in President McKinley's cabinet. It is agreed on all sides now that Senator Voorhees will be elected without opposition.

Ploersheim's Miners Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 7.—The 500 miners employed in the Nottingham and Germania coal mines of Henry Ploersheim, on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, struck to-day because of the refusal of Ploersheim to weigh coal before it is screened, in accordance with the act passed by the state legislature last winter. Last week Judge Frazer, of the county courts, declared the act unconstitutional, and Ploersheim at once removed the scales from the mines.

Torn to Atoms.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 7.—A Bowling Green, O., special to the Times-Star says: The American Torpedo Company's magazine, containing a large quantity of nitro-glycerine, exploded to-day with terrible force. Dan Leon, a stock hauler from Findlay, was completely torn to atoms. Houses nearby were demolished and the shock was felt for miles around. No one knows the cause.

Will Have to Hang.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 7.—A letter was received at the executive department yesterday from Mrs. Asa Hill, mother of Philip Hill, who is to be hanged at Pittsburgh to-morrow, asking for a respite in order to present his case to the board of pardons. The paper reached here too late to be forwarded to the governor, who is at Hot Springs, Va., and Hill will have to hang.

Wolcott Under Trial.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 7.—The argument in the Frank Wolcott murder case closed this evening and the jury will take the case to-morrow morning.

A Shattered Nervous System.

FINALLY HEART TROUBLE.

Restored to Health by Dr. Miles' Nervine.



MR. EDWARD HARDY, the jolly manager of Sheppard Co.'s great store at Braceville, Ill., writes: "I had never been sick a day in my life until 1890. I got so bad with nervous prostration that I had to give up and commence to doctor. I tried our local physicians and one in Joliet, but none gave me any relief and I thought I was going to die. I became despondent and suffered untold agony. I could not eat, sleep nor rest, and it seemed as if I could not exist. At the end of six months I was reduced to a shadow of myself, and at last my heart became affected and I was truly miserable. I took six or eight bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine. It gave me relief from the start, and at last a cure, the greatest blessing of my life."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address, DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.



John Becker & Co., JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS, 537 Jacob Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

A NEW NOVEL BY HENRY SETON MERRIMAN
The Author of "The Sowers"
RODEN'S CORNER
SHORT STORIES OF AMERICAN LIFE
OLD CHESTER TALES
By MARGARET DELAND
Illustrated by HOWARD FYLE

A series of independent stories, linked together by the recurrence of a group of prominent characters.

OUR PACIFIC PROSPECT
touching the importance of commercial routes and strategic positions as related to the future of nations holding sway on the Pacific Ocean.
Captain A. T. Mahan
Our Pacific Domain
The Isthmian Canal
will be treated in a series of articles by the most eminent authorities on the several subjects.

POPULAR SCIENCE AND SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS
Every number will contain a notable article on some scientific theme. There will be special contributions by Dr. HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, Dr. ANDREW WILSON, and others.

35 Cents a Copy: \$4.00 a Year, or in combination with HARPER'S HAZARD \$7.00 a Year: \$3.50 Six Months

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, N. Y. City

AMUSEMENTS.

The costumes to be worn in "A Contented Woman," the new comedy by Charles H. Hoyt, which is to-night's attraction at the Opera House, are said to be marvels of beauty. In the first act Miss Belle Archer wears a fetching gown of white muslin. Narrow blue satin ribbons from the belt and a knot of blue ribbon is worn on the pretty valencienne and muslin bodice. The hat is a soft corded muslin, with white ribbons and cluster of blue forget-me-nots.

In the second act she wears a black velvet gown, cut décollete and trimmed with Honiton lace of priceless value. It is more than 300 years old and has been handed down from her ancestors. This lace is in sections and is pinned on every night very carefully. Deep cuffs of the same lace reach to the elbows. On the left sleeve of puffed velvet is worn a magnificent star, and around her slender neck is worn a magnificent string of pearls, reaching nearly to the waist.

In the third act Miss Archer wears a shell pink silk crepon, with bodice of lace and satin ribbons, made in blouse effect, with soft stock of pink satin. Over this is worn a short cape of pink velvet, lined with white chiffon ruffles. Beneath pink velvet roses, which form the collar, long pink satin ribbons fall in front to the knee. A large Galahad hat of pink crepe, with velvet crown, the brim topped with ostrich feathers and roses, completes a peaches and cream costume worth going a long distance to see.

In the fourth act she wears her pet gown—a heavy white silk, with Watteau back. The entire gown is in princess effect and fastened in the back. Seed pearl embroidery by hand covers the bodice front, and pointed caps of silk, edged with pearls, fall gracefully over the large puffed sleeves, which reach well over the hands in two points, edged with pearls. Jewels in rare variety further ornament the bodice front. A magnificent diamond necklace and tiara are also worn.

These handsome gowns set off Miss Archer's beauty to advantage and there is a charm about her manner that wins the good will of her audience.

"Quo Vadis,"
By Henry K. Sienkiewicz.

New edition ready this week, from same plates as \$2.00 edition. We will place them on sale WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1.

Paper . . . 25c | Cloth . . . 75c

All leading books sold at liberal discounts from publishers' price.

STANTON'S OLD CITY BOOK STORE

C. H. QUIMBY, 144 Market Street.

Agent for Pittsburgh Dispatch, Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette, Times, Cincinnati Enquirer, Commercial-Tribune; also New York and other Eastern and Western Dailies, Literary and Fashion Magazines and Weeklies.

Base Ball Goods and Stationery.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.

W. G. WILKINSON,
1521 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.
Auditor and Accountant.

Special attention given to examination of accounts. Will be pleased to have your patronage.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

References—Howard Hazlett, President Mutual Savings Bank; Alex. Mitchell, Treasurer Mutual Savings Bank; Simpson & Hazlett, Brokers; J. N. Vance, President Riverside Iron Works; G. Lamb, President Bank of Wheeling; M. Jeffers, Cashier Commercial Bank; H. M. Russell, Attorney at Law; Caldwell & Caldwell, Attorneys at Law; John J. Coniff, Attorney at Law; N. E. Whitaker, President Wheeling Iron Co.; L. E. Sands, Cashier Exchange Bank.

INSURANCE.

REAL ESTATE TITLE INSURANCE.

If you purchase or make a loan on real estate have the title insured by the

Wheeling Title and Trust Co.

NO. 1315 MARKET STREET.

H. M. RUSSELL, President
J. F. STUFFEL, Secretary
C. J. RAWLING, Vice President
W. H. TRACY, Asst. Secretary
G. R. E. GILCHRIST, Examiner of Titles

FINANCIAL.

G. LAMB, Pres. JOS. SEYBOLD, Cashier.
J. A. JEFFERSON, Asst. Cashier.

BANK OF WHEELING.

CAPITAL \$200,000, PAID IN.
WHEELING, W. VA.

DIRECTORS.
Allen Brock, Joseph F. Paul, James Cummins, Henry Hiesinger, A. Reymann, Joseph Seybold, Gibson Lamb.

Interest paid on special deposits.
Issues drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland.
JOSEPH SEYBOLD, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK.

CAPITAL \$300,000.

J. N. VANCE, President
JOHN FREW, Vice President

DIRECTORS.
J. N. Vance, George E. Stifel, John M. Brown, William Ellingham, John Waterhouse, John L. Dickey, W. H. Frank, W. E. Stone.

Drafts issued on England, Ireland, Scotland and all points in Europe.
L. E. SANDS, Cashier.

BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY.

CAPITAL \$175,000.

WILLIAM A. ISETT, President
MORTIMER POLLOCK, Vice President

Drafts on England, Ireland, France and Germany.

DIRECTORS.
William A. Isett, Mortimer Pollock, E. M. Miller, Robert Simpson, E. M. Atkinson, John L. Botsford, Julius Pollock, J. A. MILLER, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Sweet, Pure Breath.

++ USE ++

EUCOBOROL.

A disinfectant and antiseptic for destroying fetid odors arising from decayed teeth. It is healing to the gums and imparts a delightful odor to the breath.

R. H. LIST, Druggist, Main Street

J. A. Dunning,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
NO. 26 SIXTEENTH STREET.

Prompt attention and quick return guaranteed to any business entrusted to me. I make a specialty of collecting, not